CONKEY SAYS:-DON'T WORRY - A pinch of CONKEY'S ROU REMEDY in the drinking water drives the floor away. Conkey's valuable Poultry Book PURF with a prekage. Dealers Everywhere. Lb. 46 (NS-S. C. white Legiorn yearlings; Wyckoff strain; all monited; sacrifice at 90c cm.a. Allen Poultry Farm, Riverdale, Md. Phone, Hyaris, 104-R. Don. - fvo rabbit dogs; "bengles"; well bedge chenn, 23° bth st. n.e.

CONKEY SAYS:-WORRY-Don't take chances hirds contract colds or roup. CONKEY'S PHAS relieve such cases quickly. Try Dealers Everywhere.

CU AN POODLE House broke; will sell Home-raised; good singers; eighty from: \$2.50 ench. 1882 Newton 81 nc. Col. 2018.

CONKEY SAYS:-

C MKEY SAYS:-WOURT CONKEYS ROLP REMEDY

RUNNER DUCKS, 264 EGG RECORD, under layers, Big prices for eggs. CHAS, LUEBNER,

guinea pigs, goldfishes, aquartums for all kinds of pets. Send for Taxiderum in all its branches. Emporium, 712 (20) st. n.w.



Receipts for cooking eggs; poultry, et a Feeding Plan — if Purina Chicken der and Purina Scratch Feed are with this plan we give our Iron-bound Guarantee

More eggs CHOWDER FEED back.

Purina Poultry Feeds are sold in by leading dealers.
your desier doesn't sell them mentime in asking for free poultry book. f your dealer do

Raiston Purina Co., 842 Gratiot St., St. Louis STREET SWEEPINGS FREE

# TO ALL DESIRING THEM

District Will Gladly Give Them to ful of charcoal every day to each quart of soft food. Fowls should have charcoal at least twice a week. Residents or Non-Residents of District.

lere is something that should inter-

of the District who owns a garden. The District street cleaning departtunce from the collection areas, the sweepings will be deposited at a point where it will be convenient to call for them. If he is a farmer living outside the District, he may engage a freight when it is first mixed it will be too wet to sift but the gasoline will soon wat to sift but the gasoline will soon car and the department will fill it with wet to sift, but the gasoline will soon sweepings without charge.
This liberal offer, it is believed, will

## Sweepings Good Fertilizer.

An analysis of the value of street sweeping for fertilizing purposes has Held Responsible for Poor Prices peen made by the bureau of soils, and result is in the hands of J. W. Paxton, superintendent of the street clean-

## Should Call for Sweepings. it is desired that all who can do so

places, but where the hauls are too long the department will deposit the mazerial for collection at other points.

INJURIES TO FOWLS **BRING ON DISEASES** 

Minor Hurts Lower Vitality and Render Hens Liable to Infection.

Faulty Arrangement of Roosts Frequent Cause of Injuries-Suggestions From Poultry Authorities.

cultural colleges on hundreds of hens such faulty location of the roosts often

on-that is, one roost back of and bove another, the roosts rising in a tier—in several cases were found to be the cause of epidemics that resulted in serious losses. As soon as the roosts were rearranged the trouble disappeared. The explanation given by the poultry husbandman to whom the mystery was turned over for solution was this:

## Fight for Highest Places.

The hens when going to roost naturally sought the highest roosts. In the struggle for the places many of the hens were pushed off, falling to the floor, and often being bruised and strained in the fight to keep the high roosts and further hurt in the floor. our good hand dogs. Inquire J. H. broken the eggs that were already fr. 382 Foxhall road, after 4 p.m. 9\* formed in the oviduets.

KEY SAYS:—
WHEET Where canker-blind birds and of the keys are the eye, Dealers Everywhere.

INFORMATION THE ENGINEER SPE and of the properties of the proper sulted in a weakened condition that, by lowering the vitality of the fowls, rendered Addy to Wm. P. Doing, Beltsville, Addy to Wm. P. Doing, Beltsville, Mondames crosses; about 25 pairs; and Geveloped into infectious colds, an all ment scarcely to be distinguished from roup. In first-class condition to contract or develop the more serious disease, the germs of which are present in practically every flock, awaiting only a favorable opportunity to attack the fowls, the hens soon became roupy; the infection spread, and soon the entire flock was affected. This, in brief, was the sequence of cause and effect as developed by the investigator. As soon as the roosts were placed gator. As soon as the roosts were placed lower and on a level with each other, the crowding and pushing ceased, no more hens received injuries to their internal disappeared, together with the colds and the roup.

## Hurts Increase Susceptibility.

When a hen's vitality is lowered from any cause she is susceptible to contagious diseases to a greater extent than if she

As it does not cost any more to have close to the floor, it would seem to be a wise plan to so arrange the roosts, even if the old style have to be torn out and a few new ones placed in the poultry house, for one disabled laying hen cuts down the profits to the extent of her value at time of injury, and if she continues to live and eat for several months without producing a reasonable number of eggs she becomes an additional expense on the balance of the flock.

To keep the separator clean is one of the most important things to do. A separator that is only a little foul will impregnate with bacteria the next milk and cream, usually to their detriment.

It is desirable to remove the animal heat from the milk as soon as possible after it is drawn, and ice is usually recommended. On the farm, however, it is commended.

strength of the chick's legs. There should be bran in the soft food that is fed, it being one of the best bone and muscle foods that could be given. Afflicted chicks should be given quinine water daily—made by dissolving five grains of quinine in a quart of drinking water. Also, add bone meal and charcoal, and also give green food daily.

charcoal, and also give green food daily.

Very often fowls, from some unexplainable cause, will become afficted with swelled head and fever. Exposure to a draft of air, while roosting at night, however, is the most common reason, in which case the eye nearest the draft becomes first affected. In itself, swelled head is not roup, but when the lumps appear it is one of the first stages of that disease. A very good treatment is to mix one part spirits of turpentine and four parts of sweet oil. With this anoint the head, face and comb daily. Then give, twice a day, a pill composed of equal parts of bromide of potash and quinine—the pill to weigh one grain. Add, in addition, a teaspoonful of chlorate of potash to each quart of drinking water.

The looseness of the bowels of a fowl generally is due to something it has eaten. Increase the amount of middlings in the hash, and add a teaspoonful of soft food. Fowls should have char-

## Cheap Vermin Powder.

While there are many ready-prepared lice mixtures on the market, none is more effective than a mixture recomest every farmer in nearby Maryland mended by Pennsylvania State College, and Virginia as well as every resident. It may be made at home and is cheap. The formula is: Two and one-half pounds of plaster of paris, three-quartient will give street sweepings for ters of a pint of gasoline, one-fourth ertilizing purposes to any person who of a pint of crude carbolic acid. When applies for them. If the applicant lives the ingredients are mixed, one will the District, within a reasonable dis- have an effective lice powder that

sweepings without charge.

This liberal offer, it is believed, will be taken advantage of on a large scale, tion, which should be kept on hand the and will lead to a big improvement in year round, one sifts it over the productivity of local gardens and birds the same as any other lice po

## CARELESS PACKING COSTLY.

Farmers Receive for Products.

who each season handles many thousand barrels of apples attributes much
of the cause of the low prices received
for their apples by farmers to the
careless way in which they are handled and packed. Many Virginia and
Maryland farmers residing within a
few miles of this city have a good
The regular collection points are at
ith street and Pennsylvania avenue
southeast: foot of 36th street and Potomac river northwest, and 24th and N
streets northwest.

Who each season handles many thousand barrels of apples attributes much
of the cause of the low prices received
for their apples by farmers to the
careless way in which they are handled and packed. Many Virginia and
Maryland farmers residing within a
few miles of this city have a good
grade of winesap apples that would
bring a fair price if they came to the
market in any sort of shape. Usually,
it is said, they are shipped windfalls,
covered with made. A commission merchant of the city covered with mud, and good apples dumped together in the barrel.

> or them.
>
> Before being packed the fruit should be carefully wined off with a demo-Before being packed the fruit should be carefully wiped off with a damp cloth and should be clean when packed. There is no necessity for topping them, it is pointed out, for a buyer goes down into the center of the barrel to see what is there before purchasing and big apples on top do not fool him a particle. It is not apples alone that are benefited in price by careful and clean packing; this is held to be true of everything the farmer has to ship to the market.
>
> service examined sixty-three men at this city for lifeboatman, the section of the law requiring a certain percentage of able seamen in crews not applying to the steamers out of this city. The men must be competent, however, to man and handle lifeboats are benefited in price by careful and clean packing; this is held to be true of everything the farmer has to ship to the market.

## All Around the Place.

Tulips, narcissi and hyacinths may b grown in all parts of Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia where the temperature falls low enough to cause the soil to freeze for several weeks during the winter. The flowers, among the very earliest to bloom in the spring, make a most desirable addition to the attractiveness of any farm or suburban home. Although borders, better effects may be obtained f the bulbs are planted among the shrubbery and allowed to become naturalized in a permanent location.

The latter part of October or early November is the time for planting the bulbs. Any well drained, light, loamy soil will do, but soil that is sandy will Tracing an epidemic of roup from composed of clay. In heavy soils it is advisable to place a layer of sand under the bulbs; he heavy soils it is best to surround the bulbs with sand to insure drainage. Although rich soils give best results, fresh manure should rever come in contact with the bulbs; where the soil does need fertilizer at time of planting add only well-rotted manure or compost. Dig up the soil to a depth of eight to ten inches and prepare it thoroughly. Rake the bed so as to leave it in a rounded shape so as to shed water.

Tulips should be planted four inches Tulips should be planted four inches deep, while hyacinths and narcissi should be planted six inches deep. Be sure to measure to the top of the bulb. In order to secure uniformity in time of blooming it will be necessary to have bulbs of the same size and to plant them at a uniform depth. After the ground has become frozen, cover over the bed or border with several inches of straw manure. This should be removed in the spring when danger of severe freezing is over. of severe freezing is over.

Bulbs increase in number in much

There will be much spoiled hay this season because of the excessive rains that have litterfered with hay harvest. With some farmers it may be a problem what to do with this spoiled hay. By all means do not burn it. Where it is not so badly spoiled as to be injurious to stock it can be dried well, salted and fed. There is much feeding value in it if stock can be induced to eat it, and what is not eaten can be used as bedding and thus be made into manure. Rather than burn this hay scatter it over the fields that are to be plowed for corn next spring. In this way the fertilizing value would not be lost.

To keep the fertility of clay soils it is necessary to add considerable vege-table matter. This is best done by using afl available manure and in addition by turning under an occasional second crop of clover or other legume. Even in the of clover or other legume. Even in the natural state clay soils rarely contain much humus. The supply of phosphorus is also limited and should be increased by the addition of phosphate fertilizer to supplement the farm manure.

It is desirable to remove the animal least for several months without producing a reasonable number of eggs she becomes an additional expense on the balance of the flock.

Tried Poultry Remedies.

Leg weakness in chicks is often due to the food being of a fattening nature, and the bodies, in consequence, become too heavy for the muscular strength of the chick's legs. There

Following are some hints from a good housekeeper on things to serve and how to serve them, and on how to combine vegetables with other items that go to make up the dinner:

For dinner salads use only the simple green salads with French dressing.

Serve tomatoes in some form with veal.

veal.
Serve caper sauce only with mutton.
With roast lamb serve mashed potatoes, green peas or string beans and mint sauce.

With roast chicken serve mashed po-With roast chicken serve mashed po-tatoes, onlons and a sour jelly.

Any vegetable harmonizes with beef.

With roast beef serve potatoes baked in the pan and a sweet watermelon or peach pickle.

With roast pork serve baked pota-toes, a green vegetable and a sour ap-ple sauce.

ple sauce.

With broiled steak serve creamed po-tatoes and a crisp fried vegetable like gg plant. With fricasseed meats serve baked po-

tatoes.
With roast meats serve potatoes mashed or roasted in the pan with the neat. Serve potatoes plain boiled when new

In selecting ten ears of corn for exhibition the first thing to remember is that the sample will be judged as a whole and not in part on the merits of a few exceptionally good ears. Two or three unusually fine ears cannot make up for the deficiency of the rest of the sample. They will bring out more prominently the poor qualities of the other ears and therefore detract from, rather than add to, the appearance of the sample. Uniformity should be one of the prin-

Uniformity should be one of the principal considerations in selecting corn for exhibition. Have every ear like every other ear in shape, size, character of kernel, color of cob and in shade of color of the grain. When selecting samples, first pick out in the field while husking, or from the wagon or crib, one hundred or more of the best ears to be found. Lay them out on a table or floor side by side, and, having in mind all the characters of a good ear, study each carefully and eliminate the poorest ones. Two or three hours can be spent very profitably at this. Next, select two or three of the most ideal ears in the pile, using each as a standard, and match them with as many good ears as can be found. Finally, out of these lots, choose the best ten ears that will match.

Seaman's Law Enforced Here.

they are sold they bring the price of the poorer apples in the barrel. It is contended that if care were taken to pack the picked apples separately in a neat package the grower would be pleased with the returns he received cording to reports, Inspector Dunn of

## HOUSEWIVES ADVISED TO VISIT FOOD SHOW

Supt. Sherman Says Exhibit Has Tendency to Promote

Calls Attention to What Dealers Are Doing Toward Educating the Public.

BY JOHN H. SHERMAN.

erintendent of Weights, Measures and Market Every housewife should attend the vention Hall until the night of Nopeople are there congregating to see the foods they eat. It has been our greatest industry-eating. The gest single factor in the expense of the average family is the item for food, averaging more than one-half of the total family budget the country overseem to have thought very little about

It is a good thing that people are It is a good thing that people are learning the necessity and the value of thinking about the things they eat; thinking about getting good qualities and thinking about getting them economically. You know if people get to thinking, really thinking, on almost any subject, pretty soon something useful gets done along that line. The difference between intelligent thinking and thoughtless habit is measured in the thoughtless habit is measured in the difference between the results they accomplish.

strained in the fight to keep the high roosts and further hurt in the fall when they lost their hold. As the hens and pullets were in heavy laying many of them were found to have broken the eggs that were already formed in the oviducts.

Those broken eggs remained unexpelled, and in addition the injuries to the delicate egg-producing machinery of the hen further weakened the fowl. Thus a purely physical injury to the fowls ready a purely physical injury to the fowls resulted in a weakened condition that, by is that for several years past the bet-ter class of dealers have been doing more for the public along these lines than the public has done for itself, and this food show is an excellent example of their afforts.

this food show is an excellent example of their efforts.

The housewife should go there, not to see, but to learn things. Many things to be seen there are expensive luxuries that should never have a regular place on the average table, but some people want them, grocers must carry them and, carrying them, must do what they are able to do in an effort to build up enough volume of the business to make it pay.

On the other hand, many things are there which should be used more commonly than they are now used, and here is an opportunity to learn about them and about their use.

The best winter sources of these ele-The best winter sources of these elements are beef scraps or meat meal, green cut bone and milk in its various forms. Many poultrymen find it profitable to keep a small bone mill for grinding up bones obtained at small cost from the butcher, as well as those from their own kitchens. Gristle, sinews or any meat adhering to the bones make them so much more valuable as feed for chickens, especially as egg producers.

Not only does milk make the brush grow; it also helps to put the plumage grow; it also helps to put the plu

keep through the winter for laying should be disposed of. This is true also of cockerels. The price is going down and they may be worth as much now as they will be worth sixty days from now, when they are heavier.

now, when they are heavier.

Lice and mites should be cleaned up now because they weaken the condition of the fowls and make them subject to roup. The floor should be clean. New earth should be put in if the floor is of dirt and new roosts should be put in regularly. There should be room enough so that the birds can play and exercise while shut in during the stormy weather. Feed and water should be clean and of the best quality obtainable. The birds that are weaklings, whether young or old, should be disposed of. They catch cold easily and colds, when they reach the roup stage, are infectious. The runts should be killed. It is dangerous to use undiluted kero-

This is the time to dispose of market pirds. It is unprofitable to winter them. Don't forget that the drinking foun-tain is a source of disease if it is not kept clean and fresh.

Young stock should be kept from the

As it is better to have a cold dry house than a warm damp one, some means of ventilation should be providmeans of ventilation should be provided. There is no better way to ventilate than by opening doors and windows as much or as little as weather conditions require, but in all cases care should be taken to avoid any drafts. A cloth curtain over an opening has proved a very successful method of ventilation.

To make "Douglas mixture" take of To make "Douglas mixture" take of sulphate of iron or common copperas. Sounces; sulphuric acid, ½ fluid ounce; put into a bottle or jug one gallon of water, into which put the sulphate of iron. As soon as the iron is dissolved add the acid, and when it is clear the "mixture" is ready for use. In hot weather, or when the flock is small, less may be prepared at once, but the above proportions should be observed.

This "mixture" or tonic should be given in the drinking water every other day—a gill for every twenty-five head is not too much, and where there is infection it must be used every day.

one of the best tonics for poultry known. It is alterative as well as tonic erties which make it a remedy as well

The most common cause of bleody droppings is dysentery. This is serious to the individual bird and it may become infectious. The cause of dysentery is some kind of an infection of the intestines, due either to harmful bacteria or to some other specific cause. bacteria or to some other specific cause. It may be due to indigestion caused by eating some poisonous food. The bird should be isolated. Eight drops of chlorodine should be given on a small piece of bread, also a laxative, such as a little castor oil, twice a day for a

Recently an inquiry was made the essence of which is as follows: "I have two city lots, 125 feet deep. I have never kept any poultry, but believe I would enjoy it. What could I have never kept any poultry, but believe I would enjoy it. What could I
hope to make with a flock of chickens
on a piece of ground about 50x100 feet
in size? Believing that I have enough
enthusiasm to see the thing through,
would you advise me to go into it?"

It is difficult to give a definite reply
that will be of help, to an inquiry of
this nature. But there is one piece of

of course, it will not do to feed "whole" milk. It is too expensive, and though much richer than skimmed or buttermilk, is no better for pushing young stock.

Not only does milk make the birds grow; it also helps to put the plumage in fine condition, and to the fancier who is to show his birds this is very important.

SEEDS—Red clover, 12.25a12.50 per bu.; alsike clover, 10.50a10.75 per bu.; crimson clover, 4.50a5.00 per bu.; timothy, 3.50a3.65 per bu.; red top, 14a15 per lb.; blue grass, 1.50a1.65 per bu.; orchard grass, 2.25a2.35 per bu.; white clover, 50 per lb.

GRAIN—Wheat, milling, per bu., 1.00a 1.05; ordinary, per bu., 80a95; corn, yel-low, 73a74 per bu.; white, per bu., 72½a 73; oats. new, white, 42a44 per bu.; mixed, 41a42 per bu. HAY-No. 1 timothy, per ton, 20.00a 21.00; No. 2 timothy, per ton, 19.00a 19.50; No. 1 mixed, per ton, 17.50a18.50; No. 2 mixed, per ton, 18.00a14.00.

sene as a remedy for poultry diseases. If given the fowls internally, the results would probably be fatal, and its external use would cause blistering. Mixed with equal quantities of melted lard the oil is safe to use. IN ENTIRE COUNTRY

A hen over two years old is past her profitable days except as a breeder or show bird. ness Record for October Is Subject of Comment.

> **CROP PROFITS IN SOUTH** AID TO COTTON GROWERS

Increase in Railway Earnings. General Business Reported Booming.

NEW YORK, November 6 .- The Oc tober business record was a particularly favorable one. With but few exceptions the recovery in trade and inlustry extended over the entire area of the United States, and few localities there were which did not share its beneficial effects. Relief and gratifica tion now emanate from many quarters in which, one year ago, gloomy prospects were the rule rather than

Attention has already been called in this review to the fact that the great southern agricultural section, which a year ago was almost prostrate, has, tion, regained its former hold upon its claim to prosperity. This year's cotton crop will be as valuable as last while at the same time more acreage has been available for the raising of crops that are comparatively new to the southern farmer. These include the southern farmer. These include wheat and corn, which heretofore have been purchased for cash from the proceeds of a not too abundant cotton income. The result of the new policy has been two-fold; it has raised the price of cotton while engiling the southern planter to secure the necessities of life other than by purchase from distant localities. In the west the business improvement is reflected in the larger export orders, the inin the larger export orders, the in-creased consumption of merchandise, and a broader demand for money. Some industries even report an actual dearth of skilled labor, and, in order to fill their increasing orders both for home and foreign consumption, some factories have been compelled to adopt a twenty-four-hour schedule.

The housewife should go there, not a fine average frequently interest the property of the seen there are expensive juxprise of the seen there are expensive juxprise of the seen there are expensive juxprise of the property of the seen there are expensive juxprise of the property of the seen there are expensive juxprise of the property of the seen that the property of the property

## Operating Expenses. As a matter of fact, the operating ex-

The there' returns a clear of the same returns at London stronger of the same returns at London

STRAW—Long rye, per ton, 13.50a14.00; tangled rye, per ton, 10.00a10.50. healthy demand for high-grade bonds, co

large blocks of which have been takenout of the market and placed in strong
boxes for permanent investment. The
demand for these securities will undoubtedly broaden as the season advances, especially as at this season investors always anticipate the regular
distribution of their semi-annual dividend and Interest earnings. The public
is still cautious, however, and is investing its funds in short term notes rather
than in the longer term securities,
A feature of the October market for
investment securities was the renewed
demand for municipal bounds. Commencing about the 1st of the month,
this movement gained force all through large blocks of which have been taken October and there is at this time an

## WEEKLY FISCAL STATEMENT

Reserve deposits of the federal re- Gold settlement fund, serve banks increased by about \$2,- Gold redemption fund 500,000 during the past week, according to a statement of the banks' condition November 5, issued yesterday Total reserve.

by the federal reserve board. It shows: Bills discounted and bought Commercial paper. oin and certificates in vault. \$272,678,000 1,227,000 Total resources ... Total reserve
Bills discounted and bought:
Maturitles—Within 10 days.
From 11 to 30 days.
From 31 to 60 days.
From 61 to 90 days.
Over 30 days. \$326,282,000 8,498,000 2,724,000 \$43,127,000 \$10,533,000 Total Total
nvestments—U. S. bonds.
dunicipal warrants.
ederai reserve notes, net.
one from federai reserve banks, 22,148,000 LIABILITIES. \$54,848,000 15,000,000 346,063,000 13,661,000 3,147,000 ederal reserve notes: Total liabilities ..... .\$432,719,000 Gold reserve against net liabilities. 81.4 per cent Cash reserve against net liabilities. 90.1 per cent Cash reserve against net liabilities after setting aside 40 per cent gold reserve against net amount of 1cd-eral reserve notes in circulation, 22.0 per cent Richmond Bank's Statement. Statement of resources and liabilities of the federal reserve bank at Richmond is as follows:

## OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Total

Due from other federal reserve banks 1,130,200 LIABILITIES. MEMORANDUM Federal reserve notes issued to the Pederal reserve notes in hands of 12,483.600 banks reserve notes in manus
2,962,900 Federal reserve notes in circulation
40:2,719,000 Carried to net Habilities. Federal Reserve Agent's Report. Statement of accounts of the federal reserve agent at Richmond follows: 13,800.00 ing notes:
Credit balances with federal reserve board.
As security for outstanding notes:
Commercial paper. .\$13,800,00

Gold coin and certificates in vauit ... \$5,900,000

bullish crop reports from Iowa, and sowing to export demand for shipments by way of the gulf. The market, however, reflected somewhat the late weakness in wheat.

Oats to keep firm within a narrow range. Export inquiry was good.

Active buying of lard helped provisions up grade as a whole. Tank lard, which ness in wheat.
Oats to keep firm within a narrow range. Export inquiry was good.
Active buying of lard helped provisions up grade as a whole. Tank lard, which not long ago could not be sold except at 60 cents under the January option, was at a discount today of only 40 cents.

that it is based on domestic rather than on foreign commercial needs. The country is forging ahead at a rapid pace, and business is being conducted on a high plane of efficiency and integrity. Capital is finding new avenues of employment, and the savings of the people are becoming more and more utilized to finance the large commercial and industrial organizations. Our record crop will add an immense amount of new wealth to the country, and will ald in alleviating the hardships of the unemployed—a problem which has assumed proportions in recent years.

High-Grade Bonds in Demand.

Investment bankers still find a healthy demand for high-grade bonds, applied (the admiralty then spelt it with possesses for "count" no less a per-

Roman empire, which eventually re-verted to the overlord, and at present possesses for "count" no less a personage than Emperor Francis Joseph. By some perversity this town, connected from time immemorial with Germanic powers and a favorite Austrian winter resort, has practically no Teutonic element among the inhabitants, most of whom are neither Germans nor Italians, but Slavs. Gorizia has a rather pathetic link with France. Here in 1836 died the exiled Bourbon king. Charles X, the last French monarch who was crowned with chrism in the ruined cathedral of Rheims.

The United States railroad mileage in 1912 was 246,816.

As a vast amount of leaves are mixed with the sweepings just now, the fertilizing value of the material is probably best at this time of year. There practically is no limit to the supply of the sweepings, and it is believed that the demand can be filled.

It is suggested that in rural commutaties farmers could organize small hitles farmers could organize small clubs, engage one or more freight cars and haultout a sufficient amount at one time to ertilize several good-size acre-